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laws of political economy," but "You are disregarding the lessons of history"—it is mainly from disregarding the plain lessons of history, frequently from ignorance of these, that men go wrong in political action.

*L'Education Nationale.* FRANCK D'AVERT. Rev. intern. de l'Enseignem., 13me Année (1893), 308-320.

National education, says the author, is education given by the nation; its nature, its sphere, are vast problems of public pedagogy, requiring careful investigation. To arouse and to develop the national conscience in the child is a species of education which belongs peculiarly to the state, and to the state alone. At his birth three concentric circles surround the child—the family, the church, the state. Between the family education, which forms the "*enfant de la maison*," and the moral (religious or lay) education, which makes of the child a member of humanity, comes necessarily the national education, which makes of the individual a citizen. This last the state alone is fit to give. Upon this topic M. d'Avert writes the rest of his article.

*Anthropometry as Applied to Social and Economic Questions.*  
C. ROBERTS. *Humanitarian* (London), III. (1893), 422-429.

After referring to the anthropometric investigations of various races, of children and the sexes at various ages, etc., Dr. Roberts treats of the application of anthropometry socially and economically—the endeavor to determine whether England is stationary, improving, or degenerating physically; the physical conditions of the various classes, etc. The government returns show during the forty years from 1833 to 1873 a decided gain in stature and weight of factory children; the physical condition of men offering as recruits has greatly improved; while the statistics of the Friends' School at York, extending over twenty-seven consecutive years, indicates a like improvement in the better classes of the population.

*Geschichte des Armenwesens im Kanton Bern von der Reformation bis auf die neuere Zeit.* KARL GEISER. Ztschr. f. schweizerische Statistik (Bern), 29 Jahrg. (1893), 532-591.

A brief and interesting sketch of the condition of the poor and their relief in the last three centuries and a half in the canton of Bern.

*A Study of Omaha Indian Music.* By ALICE C. FLETCHER. Aided by Francis La Flesche. With a Report on the Structural Peculiarities of the Music. By J. C. FILLMORE, A. M. Archæological and Ethnological papers of the Peabody Museum, Harvard University, Vol. I. No. 5.

When first hearing Indian music, it is difficult to penetrate the noise and hear what the people are trying to express. The noise of their drum affects us as the hammers of the piano do an Indian when their songs are rendered thereon. Below the noise is finally discovered matter worthy of study and record. The first studies were crude and I was more inclined to distrust my ears than my theories. During the investigations, an illness came on. While attended by Indian friends, they would frequently sing softly and with no drum. The beauty and sweetness of the songs were thus revealed. The return of health was celebrated by customary ceremonies and music which bespoke the kind inner life of the Indian. Then I ceased to trouble about scales, rhythm, etc., and